

RESOURCE CONCERN - HUMAN

Additional considerations useful in the RMS planning process include economic, social or cultural factors. The differing economic, social or cultural resource situations of a decision maker will determine the type and degree of treatment attained at any point in time.

The following guidelines should be applied to determine the practical limits of resource planning in formulating RMS.

HUMAN CONSIDERATIONS

These guidelines are designed as a checklist for planners to consider the human aspects in formulating and evaluating RMS.

A. ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

1. Cost Effectiveness

There is a reasonable relationship between the cost of the system and the changes in resource conditions it brings about.

2. Financial Condition

There is an ability to acquire funds to install and maintain the system over time without destroying the financial viability of normal farm operations.

3. Markets

There are adequate available markets for affected farm enterprise products.

4. Input Level

There are adequate or sufficient management skills, land, labor, material and equipment present or obtainable to operate and maintain the system.

5. USDA Programs

The system would not preclude a normal degree of participation in USDA programs.

6. Sustainability

There is a reasonable expectation of long-term profitability for the operation as a whole.

B. SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. Public Health and Safety

Local community standards regarding public health and safety are followed.

2. Values

Social, family and religious values and societal issues are considered.

3. Client Characteristics

Client characteristics, including age, planning horizon, special emphasis groups, and resources, are considered.

4. Risk Tolerance/Aversion

The degree of risk is reasonable compared to the alternative.

5. Tenure

Tenure or time available does not affect the ability to install, manage or maintain the system.

C. CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. Absence or Presence

Absence or presence of cultural resources must be established. The definition of cultural resources is that used by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

Follow the procedure in Cultural Resources Information – Section II, eFOTG.

2. Significance

Significance will be determined by qualified cultural resources personnel according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

3. Neutral or Positive Effects

The system can be applied to an area containing significant cultural resource if it has a neutral or positive effect on that resource.

4. Negative Effects/Mitigation

Consulting parties as defined in GM 420, Part 401, agree that a system with negative effects on the cultural resources can still be applied if mitigation occurs to lessen those negative effects.